

The Weekly Register,

POINT PLEASANT, VA.

THURSDAY : : : JUNE 19, 1862.

A sneaking, red-mouthed representative of the land of Johnny Bull, by the name of Rhodes, whose conduct here has been most infamous, and who has only been tolerated because he was a stranger in our midst, comparatively speaking, takes exceptions to an article in our last paper in reference to alien secessionists, and desires to know if it was intended to apply to him. For the information of the old British Cur we will here state emphatically and distinctly that everything we said in that article was intended to apply to him and all the miserable scoundrels who, like him, are now within the limits of the United States and owing or claiming to owe allegiance to another government, while they are doing all they can to subvert and overthrow our own, by aiding and abetting those in rebellion against it, and old Rhodes and his sympathizers and enforcers may help themselves if they can.—It is a pretty pass we have come to, indeed, if a subject of a power which has over been an enemy of our government, and which has been sympathizing with and aiding the rebels in their designs ever since the commencement of our present troubles, can come here, and under our very noses preach rank treason, and tell us to our teeth, that he is above and beyond the reach of our law, because he owes allegiance to the British Crown. It is a notorious fact that this same old Rhodes has been the loudest in his denunciation of the government at Washington of all the devilish pack of treason mongers in this section, and whenever admonished that he was laying himself liable for propagating such sentiments, his answer has always been that he was a British subject and that if he was disturbed, he would appeal to Lord Lyons. For our own part we have had enough of this thing some time ago, and we now tell him again, that if he expects to remain here, he must conduct himself in a different manner, or Lord Lyons and Johnny Bull will hear that his worthless old carcass has been summarily converted into buzzard bait.

We know of some trifling devils, who are not worth five cents on the dollar of the debts they owe, and who couldn't buy a nigger if they were selling at a dollar per dozen, that are blathering around about Southern rights and applying the term Abolitionist to loyal men generally, and making more fuss about the irrepressible nigger than the largest slaveholder in the country. In nine cases out of ten they are composed of that class of contemptible boot-licks who hang around men of worth and position and stand ready to do their bidding in the hopes of currying favor. We give such creatures timely and due notice to have their pointed box prepared, if they intend to apply such insulting epithets to us, for if they do they will "go up the spout" as surely as there is virtue in powder and lead.

If you wish to purchase tin ware, &c., we would advise you to buy of Mr. Adam Leonard, as he will sell such articles cheaper than they can be had at any other establishment in this town. If you want spouting done so that it will not always be falling down, you had better give him the job, for when he does a job of that kind, he puts it up to stay. See Advertisement.

Cheap Cash Store.

Mr. John J. Franklin, has just arrived from the cities with a large and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots Shoes and Groceries.

Mr. Franklin is winning golden opinions from his customers. Those who buy goods of him say that he sells good articles at low figures. In fact, all say that his is the cheap store. His new stock is full and complete, and he wants to sell 'em. If he happens to be out when you call, his son BEN, will wait upon you.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that Mr. John Leonard, Tinner, has withdrawn his card from this paper. We don't know the reason for his doing so, but we suppose he is going to quit the tinning business. It may be, that the Register is too loyal for him.

The Senate has passed a bill one section of which reduces the cavalry to thirty regiments. The House Military Committee raises the number to forty-four

Classic Ground.

Every step trod by the Union army since leaving Yorktown has been upon classic ground. Williamsburg, the seat of William and Mary College, was the capital of the colony of Virginia and, until the adoption of the Constitution in 1789, the capital of the independent State. Winchester, further up the country, was in the early part of the last century, the seat of an old English huntsman, whose horses and hounds ranged all along the country, followed by the Virginia aristocracy, and oftentimes by the youthful Washington. Hanover and New Kent counties, tradition tells us, were the country of Powhatan, the famous Indian chief, and the Chickahominy, near Bottom's Bridge, was the scene of Pocahontas' heroic exploit, by which the life of the celebrated John Smith was saved. The Englishman Rolfe wooed and won the sable princess on the banks of this celebrated river, and some of their descendants, the great Randolph family, are established south of there, below Petersburg, in Roanoke county. As the army passed through Virginia, they were near Monticello and Montpelier, the seats of Jefferson and Madison. White House, in New Kent, was the home of Mrs. Custis. Coal Harbor, or its vicinity in Hanover, gave birth to Patrick Henry, and Ashland to Henry Clay. Richmond was for a long time the residence of Chief Justice Marshall. Every inch of soil, from Yorktown to Richmond, is celebrated as the residence of some patriot or hero whose name is renowned throughout the earth and the people living there have numberless traditions of those great men, whose mantle, it is sad to tell has fallen upon strangers and not upon Virginians. The last remnant of Powhatan's tribe, without any of the virtues of their race, but with all their vices, now live in a few miserable huts at Indian town, on the Pamunkey. It is a sorrowful task to look over this country, sacred for so many memories, and find it at this day so lost and dishonored. Even Washington's descendants, the last who should have fattered, are found foremost in the ranks of treason.

Meeting in Malden.

At an adjourned meeting of a portion of the citizens of Kanawha county, held at Malden, on the 7th of June, 1862, for the purpose of taking into consideration the means most effectual to secure their interests and safety, and to promote the Union cause in Kanawha county, it was:

Resolved, That the war, which is now desolating our country, was not inaugurated by those engaged in the rebellion, on account of the withholding by the General Government from any section of the country any Legitimate or Constitutional right to which such section was entitled.

But that it was the result of the machinations of a set of unprincipled and selfish politicians, who sought to break down and destroy our Government, for the purpose of establishing a destitute aristocracy in its stead, for the purpose of promoting their own selfish and wicked ends. Therefore, we hold as the sense of this meeting, and the Union sentiment of Kanawha county, that, however much we may deplore the state of war that is now upon us, and however much we may desire the blessings of peace.

That, any compromise or settlement of our difficulties founded upon any other basis than an unconditional surrender, on the part of those engaged in the rebellion, and an unqualified acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, would be disgraceful and humiliating, and that no proposition on the part of the insurgents, short of such acknowledgement, should be entertained by either the civil or military authorities of the United States.

Resolved 2. That we have entire confidence in the power and efficiency of the reorganized and restored Government of Virginia, as vindicated and restored by the Convention that assembled at Wheeling, on the 11th day of June, 1862, for the establishment of law and order throughout the Commonwealth, and pledge ourselves to give it, as well as the loyal officers and agents appointed, our most cordial and hearty support.

Resolved 3. That we most heartily endorse, so far as has come within our knowledge, the official course of our worthy Executive, F. H. Peirpoint, Esq., of the county of Marion particularly the sentiments contained in his Address to the people of Virginia, of the 12th of May, 1862. We believe that he is the right man in the right place.

Resolved 4. That, believing as we do, that very many deluded persons who have been seduced and persuaded by the false representations of their leaders to join in the rebellion, and many others who have been forced to do so, would be glad of the opportunity to lay down their arms and become loyal citizens—acknowledging their error, and give security for future good conduct. Such persons were at all times willing to receive among us, upon indubitable evidence of the sincerity of their professions; and will give them such protection, in all their rights,

as citizens, as may be at our command, upon their taking the oath of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, and to the restored government of Virginia, and acting in accordance with such oaths.

Resolved 5. That we find, to our regret, that there are persons in our midst who have been active participants in the war against the Government of the United States and against the loyal and peaceful citizens of this valley, who, finding their case a hopeless one, availing themselves of the clemency thus extended by the Government, have returned amongst us and retaken the oath of fidelity to the Constitution which they have ineffectually attempted to annihilate and destroy—who seem, so far as can be judged by their actions and words, not only entirely to disregard their obligations and oaths to support the Government, but by the manifestations too palpable to be misunderstood, to prove that their hostility to the Government and to the loyal citizens thereof, has not abated in the smallest degree, and warrant the conclusion that they would again, notwithstanding the oath taken and retaken, give all the aid in their power to the enemies of the country, did a favorable opportunity present itself. To such persons we would say, that their presence among us is not desired, and hope they will find it convenient to find a residence elsewhere; and we would further say to such as may intend to avail themselves of the clemency of our Government and return among us, if you intend, after laying down your arms and taking the oath of allegiance, to retain your hostility, make common cause with the enemies of the country, and vilify and traduce Union men, and talk and propagate sentiments of treason in our midst, regardless of the solemn oaths you have taken, we advise and warn you not to come amongst us.

When you take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, we expect you to keep it. Treason against the Government cannot expect protection at our hands.

Resolved 6. That the barbarous and disgraceful system of guerrilla warfare carried on in this and adjoining counties, the legitimate result of the advice and recommendation of the rebel pretended Governor of Virginia, at Richmond, is a disgrace to the age in which we live, and should be visited with summary punishment upon all found engaged therein; and believing, as we do, that such a system of barbarity could not be carried on, without the aid and convenience of resident sympathizers and abettors in the neighborhoods where it is practiced, therefore we are determined, and hereby warning, that with the aid of the military authorities, we will hold all such sympathizers and abettors personally responsible for any and all crimes and robberies that may be committed in their neighborhoods by such guerrilla bands.

Resolved 7. That we pledge ourselves, as loyal Union men and law-abiding citizens, to assist (to the extent of the power which God and nature have given to us) the legally constituted authorities, both civil and military, in carrying out the principles of the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That it is due our worthy friends, M. P. Wyatt and Charles Levens, and their families, that every effort in our power be made to secure their release from the loathsome prisons where they have been confined for eight months or more, for their Union sentiments.—Therefore, we recommend that hostages, suitable to effect the object desired, be taken from among the rebel sympathizers in the neighborhood from where they were taken, and held and confined in prison, until they are released, and that our military authorities be respectfully requested to carry out this resolution, or take such other measures as may be effectual in securing the object of this resolution.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be furnished the editors of Kanawha Republican, Weekly Register, and the Wheeling papers, with the request to copy them into their respective papers.

THOMAS SCOTT, Chairman.
L. A. MARTIN, Sec'y.

OFFICE SEEKERS WANTED.—New London, Connecticut, is a city in which the office of Mayor does not pay, as it usually costs about \$1,000 more than the regular salary. Consequently, at a recent caucus in that city, about a dozen candidates were nominated, who, being present, immediately arose and declined.—Finally, they nominated Courtland Starr, who, being absent, could not decline, and the meeting immediately adjourned, for fear he would come in and do so.

THE NEW STATE.—E. B. Hall, Esq., of this place, one of the Commissioners appointed by the Convention to urge the admission of the New State into the Union, has returned from Washington. He states that many of the leading men in Congress have expressed themselves very favorably disposed towards the measure, but that Maryland will do nothing for us. The prospect for success seemed better than had been supposed before. Time will tell however.—[Fair Nationalist.]

THE women of North Alabama, out of spite to the manufacturing Yankees, have discarded hoops, because they are made at the North. They make themselves look hideous to accord with their feelings.

From Gen. McClellan's Army

McClellan's Headquarters,

Saturday Evening, June 14.

The rebels yesterday, after drawing from the Old Church a squadron of the Fifth Cavalry, proceeded to Garlick's Landing on the Pamunkey river, about four miles above the White House, where they burnt two schooners and some wagons, and then drove off the mules.—Their conduct is represented as barbarous, having killed several of our teamsters without any necessity; those who failed to make their escape were taken prisoners. From here they proceeded to Queen's Hall's Station, four miles from White House, with the view of burning the railroad bridge. A train which was passing down at the time, was fired into, killing two and wounding several.

A Colonel belonging to the Excelsior Brigade was then taken prisoner, but succeeded in escaping during the night.

A paymaster jumped from the train and hid in the woods until morning, leaving \$120,000 in the cars. The train never stopped, but passed on to White House.

After destroying the telegraph wire they proceeded to Baltimore Cross Roads, near New Kent C. H., on the way to Richmond, crossing the Chickahominy between Bottom Bridge and James river about 2 o'clock this morning.

The force that accomplished this was composed of 1,500 cavalry and six pieces of artillery, under Gen. Stuart, most of whom were residents of this locality and knew the roads. At Old Church the rebels had in reserve six regiments of infantry with artillery. As soon as the facts were known, pursuit by cavalry was ordered, but the enemy having had much of a start, only five were captured.

Several arrests have been made to day of citizens within our lines on suspicion of giving information to the enemy.

A Richmond paper states that three thousand prisoners taken by Gen. Jackson from Gen. Banks, left on Wednesday for Salisbury, N. C. It also states that of the 742 of our wounded that fell into their hands at the battle of Fair Oaks, nine have since died, and the balance are in the Liberty Prison Hospital.

From the Mississippi Fleet.—Another Rebel Raid in the Shenandoah Predicted.

New York, June 16.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, on board the steamer Brooklyn, off Baton Rouge May 30th, states that Ft. Morgan had surrendered, leaving Mobile unprotected. Also, that Brigadier-General Williams encountered a large body of rebels outside the city. A terrible engagement is anticipated. Results unknown.

Gen. Butler sending more men up in the Constitution and Mississippi.

Several crevasses occurred in the Mississippi river, in some places whole towns and plantations were immersed.

The Hartford and Richmond had fired into Baton Rouge, killing and wounding several persons.

It is the intention of the fleet to run by Vicksburg and attack the rebel fleet on Azor river, one of which is iron plated.

The Post's special states that Maj. Lacy, a rebel has been captured at Fredericksburg.

Secessionists in Washington boldly predict another rebel raid in the Shenandoah.

Additional Particulars of the Battle of Cross Keys.

FRONT ROYAL, June 15.—The results of the Royal Republic battle, on Monday, are now ascertained as near as possible.

Many though missing are doubtless badly wounded, and necessarily left on the field in our retreat before superior numbers. Many missing will doubtless return.

The force engagement was mostly western regiments, who fought heroically, a few more than five times their number for four hours, and then retiring in perfect order, except one or two regiments, which were surrounded and took to the mountains.

The 7th Indiana did nobly. Col. Lamon repeatedly charged the rebels, driving them like sheep. They left Fredericksburg 800 strong, and arrived at Port Republic with 300—remainers left along route, sick and disabled. After the fight the regiment numbered only 140. The 20th and 38th Ohio lost heavily.

Confirmation.—From New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Senate to-day confirmed Gustavus Koerner of Illinois as minister to Spain, and Charles Hubbard, Surveyor of Customs at Galena, Ill.

The following is from Commander McKinstry's report to the Navy Department:

Commanders McIntosh and Huger died of wounds received at the battle on the Mississippi before the fall of New Orleans. The health up to the 1st was good. Sugar cane below the city looked exceedingly well, the planters there not appearing to pay much attention to Secession.

Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

The Committee of Conference on the Tax bill have had several meetings, but have not yet decided any of the important points on which there are differences of opinion. Thus the sections taxing distilled liquors and tobacco on which the two Houses fixed different rates, have been passed over in this preliminary reading of the bill. The Committee have got as far as auction sales.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 13.—The city remains unusually quiet and orderly, and business is slowly reviving. Thus far, the amount of rebel property seized amounts to only about \$50,000. Captain H. W. Hill of the Provost Guard, estimates the value of cotton, sugar, etc., concealed for shipping, to be about \$150,000.—This is rapidly finding its way to the levee. The absentees have been overestimated; many who ran away at first have returned, while those who leave on upward bound boats are mostly members of disordered families.

The Mayor and City Council are of Union proclivities as a general thing, and exercise their functions in harmony with military rule. Their continued good conduct is a renewed assurance of this.

There are only two or three places in the city where either Confederate scrip or Postoffice stamps are worth anything.

The most prominent rebel sympathizers will not take the scrip.

An arrival here direct from Madison, Ark., brings information that General Curtis had not reached Little Rock, but was approaching it from Searcy. He would meet with no opposition.

Mr. Markland, Agent of the Postoffice Department, opened the city office to-day and is on his way to reopen the Federal Custom House.

There have been about thirty applications for the office of Postmaster, by prominent citizens of Memphis.

There is as yet one national flag floating from a private residence, and that is from the house of Mr. Gaze.

But little activity in shipping is manifested, although a few dry loads of cotton have been hauled down to the levee this morning, some five hundred bales of which had been concealed in warehouses.

The Avalanche in an editorial article on belligerents, admits that the South has defended the use of privateers and guerrillas, and charges the North with the commission of crimes of which human nature, in its wildest paroxysms of passion, feels itself horrified. It claims that legitimate belligerents should settle questions of war, leaving peaceful citizens to the enjoyment of their rights, and observes that those views are acknowledged by the Federals here, and thinks that this course will win gradually upon the Southern people.

The Argus indulges in a series of rabid and vindictive articles, and should be suppressed at once.

The Avalanche says about seventy five rebel officers and soldiers have thus far surrendered themselves to Col. Fitch. The U. S. Navy Yard and buildings have been taken possession of by the flag officer Davis in the name of the Government and will be occupied as the headquarters of his fleet. The buildings are in good preservation.

The steamer J. D. Perry, Alex. Zeigler, Master, arrived here this morning, having on board the Forty-seventh Indiana regiment, Colonel Slack and Nelson's Cavalry. Col. Slack being senior officer, superseded Col. Fitch in command of this post.

There is no evidence that the fleet will start down the river yet for several days.

The Island of St. Croix.—A Depot for Recaptured Africans.

Colonel Rasloff, Charge d' Affaires of Denmark, has addressed to the Secretary of State upon the subject of the advantages offered by the Island of St. Croix for the employment of persons of this country of African extraction, and negroes found on board vessels captured by our cruisers. The island, he says, has been checked in progress for want of manual labor, and he invites the United States to enter into a convention whereby the contemplated migration may be placed under the protection and guarantee of the two Governments.

The Governor of the Danish West Indies has also appointed a special agent, who has arrived in this country, to make the necessary arrangements. Free transportation is offered to all who will engage to labor on the sugar plantations for three years, at the same compensation as given to the native population.—Recaptured Africans, however, being sent savages, must undergo apprenticeship.

Secretary Seward, replying, says that he is not authorized to accept the proposition at this time for a Convention, as the disposition of recaptured Africans is now prescribed by law. It is probable, however, that Congress may be disposed to modify the existing legislation on the subject as to meet the wishes of the Danish Government. He has submitted copies of the correspondence to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in each House of Congress.

Col. Rasloff, in response, says the plan he had furnished would be entirely satisfactory from a Christian and humane point of view and would, moreover, relieve the United States from a great expense, which, if he was correctly informed, is connected with the present arrangements for the transfer of recaptured Africans to the Republic of Liberia.—[N. Y. Times.]

West Virginia.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Senate Committee are not in favor of the proposed bill admitting West Virginia, on condition that she extend the boundaries to Blue Ridge and abolish slavery; but are ready to admit her with the present boundaries, on condition of the passage of her postal (?) law.

From Havana and Mexico.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The steamer British Queen, with Havana dates to the 7th, and Nassau the 9th, arrived this evening.

Among the passengers is Mr Plumb, bearer of the ratified postal convention and extradition treaty with Mexico.

News from Mexico of the 1st inst., confirms the defeat of the French troops by the Mexicans; 1500 of the former being killed and 700 taken prisoners, but the latter were released, as there was not food enough to feed them.

The Mexicans are actively fortifying the capital, and the French will march against it when reinforcements arrive.

The statement was current in Havana that the French design are not so much against Mexico as against the United States.

Great dissatisfaction exists among French officers, leading to appeals to Napoleon.

The English Minister has concluded a treaty with Doblado, and it is said that Coballos, agent of Gen. Prim, has also concluded a ratification of the Almonte treaty.

Siragosa has a force of 14,000 men and Ortega was expected in Mexico with 8,000 more, and recruits are coming in from all points.

Marquez is in Vera Cruz, and was about imposing a forced loan on foreign merchants, and it was supposed that the English Admiral would protest, though some thought he would not, as it might displease the French.

The yellow fever is increasing at Havana.

The steamer Constitution arrived at Havana on the 27th from Sabine Pass, with a rebel cargo consigned to the British Consul Crawford.

The Bahama Herald says: "At last it appears the Southern Star is in the ascendant, and their noble courage is meeting some reward." It then gives the rebel accounts of Jackson's raid in the Virginia Valley.

From the South.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—Col. Slack issued orders this morning, prohibiting the dealing or using the currency of the Confederate States, and stating that the use thereof, as a circulating medium, would be regarded as an insult to the Government of the United States.

Persons offending are to be arrested and summarily dealt with. Rebel sympathizers are already beginning to wince under the vigorous policy of the new commandant.

Gen. Beauregard's army is reported at Poplarville south of Corinth. Arrangements have been made looking to the fortification of the place.

Deserters arrive here daily, and take the oath.

Gen. Price was at Mobile on Tuesday last. The same day Gen. Breckinridge was at Meridian.

It is believed Col. Slack will immediately require all civil and judicial officers to take the oath.

The gunboat Sterling Price has been raised, and will be sent North immediately for repairs.

The Charleston Courier of the 9th says: On Saturday morning a part of Gen. Ewell's command attacked the enemy near Hanover Bridge, and captured a quantity of baggage. The Federals advanced Sunday evening on James Island. On their approach our troops fled. General Kirov Smith is said to be in command of the troops opposite to Gen. Mitchell.

The Jackson Mississippian of the 11th, says a portion of Gen. Lovell's command engaged two of the enemy's gunboats on the morning of the 9th, and after a brisk engagement of an hour succeeded in driving the enemy off.

Latest from Charleston.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Mr. Pierce, Government Superintendent of the cotton islands in South Carolina, arrived there this morning. He left Charleston Harbor on Tuesday, and brings the latest intelligence from the Federal expedition under General Benham. Our forces had occupied James Island under the protection of our gunboats. The Confederates in Charleston had been greatly augmented. Deserters stated that 30,000 men from Beauregard's Corinthian army had reached there within a few days, and that every preparation was making for a stubborn defense of the city.

When Mr. Pierce left, it was the opinion of Com. Dupont that our attack could not safely proceed until we had a stronger force. There was heavy firing from the enemy during a part of Tuesday, but no apprehension of danger from an attack upon our troops.

Mysterious Movements of the Rebels at Richmond.

WASHINGTON, June 15. A dispatch from Gen. McClellan's army says the movements of the enemy to-day have been extensive, and as yet involved in mystery. Large bodies have been seen moving down from near Mechanicsville bridge and Richmond toward the late battle-field. Our pickets yesterday were driven in from Old Church, showing that the enemy intends making demonstrations in that direction. A contradictory report that 3,000 cavalry left Richmond on Wednesday, going in the direction of Fredericksburg—probably the same force that was seen at Old Church. The rebels opened this morning a sharp artillery fire in front of Sherman's division, lasting about three hours. We had one killed and one wounded. The weather is sultry.